

Persons and places sometimes attain a sort of newspaper notoriety which is somewhat different from fame, and far from being as desirable.

Among the unfortunate localities suffering under this undesirable publicity is the National Hotel at Washington City, which is said to have been the scene of much sickness from the effects of which many distinguished people are still laboring, among them the President of the United States, Mr. Appleton of the Union, Samuel Medary of Ohio, Hon. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania, and many other well-known gentlemen. We understood from a gentleman in the cars on Thursday morning, that Mr. Buchanan was not by any means fully recovered from the effects of the sickness contracted at the National last month. We trust that the fears of his friends may be exaggerated.

There is no question about the continued illness of Mr. Appleton, who is, and has been confined to his room since his coming on to Washington to take charge of the Union.

Various reports are abroad as to the cause of this epidemic, some asserting that the water in the cistern of the Hotel had been poisoned by rats who had taken arsenic, going there to drink and dying in it. Other accounts attribute it to the fact, that the snow water leaked into the cistern and so on. It is certain that something has caused a great excitement in the Department of the Interior, belonging to the boards at that house.

It was reported a few days ago that Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, had died from the effects of this poisonous water. The report is contradicted however. Mr. Dawson, who is now at home, is said to be recovering.

From the Daily Journal of the 14th inst.  
Hon. J. C. Dobbin, accompanied by Hon. Warren Winslow, and the distinguished medical gentleman who came with him from Washington City, left here yesterday afternoon for Fayetteville. Mr. D., although very feeble, had rallied somewhat from the fatigues of his travel from Washington City to this place.

Below will be found the correspondence between Mr. Dobbin and Mr. Parsley, the Mayor of the town, in connection with the resolutions passed by our citizens and communicated by Mr. Parsley.

WILMINGTON, March 12th, 1857.

In presenting to you the proceedings of a meeting of your fellow citizens of Wilmington, held this day, permit me, also, on behalf of the corporate authorities, to offer you the warmest welcome to our town.

As a son of North Carolina, and as a citizen of the personal pride and gratification I feel, that for most noble and sterling attributes we have, in you, been so fully represented and sustained in the councils of the nation.

To earn and receive the approbation, not only of your own State, but of the whole country, is a signal triumph to which, your fellow citizens, deem to participate.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN.

DEAR SIR:—After an absence of four years from the State, in the public service, it is truly gratifying on my return, to receive everywhere, without distinction of party, the warm greetings of welcome home again, accompanied too, with that animated and cheering expression of "all right" than which nothing can be more heart-cheering to the public servant who has faithfully tried to do his duty. Sir, it was generous, very generous, in the Mayor and Council of Wilmington, to tender me the cordial grasp of the hand the first moment my foot-step was heard within her limits. It was still more generous, (possible,) in the good people to place upon the public record the resolutions you have so courteously presented to me. I shall cherish these notes as among the very happiest incidents of my life; and as feeble as I am, I could not consent to leave without some brief expression of my grateful appreciation. The approbation of my own State I shall prize above all other praise. I return to her with my respect for her increased, and my affection for her fixed forever. Her hills, and her valleys, her rivers and her streams, her cultivated fields and her warm-hearted people are dearer to me than ever. Very soon would she take the proud position to which she is entitled, if her people at large could catch a little more of that enterprising spirit which has nobly sustained the public people and entitled you to a prosperity, which I trust is yet but in its infancy. I believe, Mr. Mayor, if I have attained success, it is to be attributed to a determination at the start, to be guided in my course by the cardinal virtues of our State. Integrity of purpose, and fidelity to obligation, and to abandon my post the moment it would be suggested to me that I required a change of the rule. But I am admonished that I can write no more. I beg you to accept my thanks for the very kind manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, and believe me your friend and

Ob't serv't,

J. C. DOBBIN.

To O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., Mayor, &c.

Wilmington, March 13th, 1857.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.

As we stated yesterday, Mr. Wright, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the stockholders' meeting of last month, submitted his report of the action of that committee, together with the contract made with Duncan, Cartwright & Co., of Philadelphia, looking to the prosecution and the prompt realization of business upon at least the greater part of the line of the works. The contract embraces many stipulations and provisions which we cannot give in full, but which strike us as amounting, upon the whole, to a fair bargain, under all the circumstances.

The report was received and adopted by the meeting of Stockholders yesterday afternoon.

The balance of the afternoon session was spent in devising and discussing the ways and means for meeting the most pressing liabilities of the Company. We are happy to say that the best feeling seemed to prevail, and that a general hope of better times was felt and expressed.

We forbear for the present, any further reference to terms or measures, awaiting what official statement the Company may see fit to authorize and put forth. Not that any secret or underhand movement of any kind is thought about; but that in the present position of things, we might possibly misapprehend measures and their bearings, and thus be the means of doing injury where we designed to do good.

[Daily Journal, 13th inst.]

On Wednesday, the remains of Dr. Kane reached Philadelphia, and were received with the highest demonstrations of respect on the part of public bodies and private citizens. The funeral took place on Thursday and was an imposing mark of regard.

It is proposed to hold at Philadelphia, on the 13th of next month, a convention of delegates from the several Boards of Health of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans in order to establish an improved and uniform system of quarantine regulations. On Monday, the Board of Aldermen of Boston appointed their delegates to the meeting.

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Rotation in Office.  
We do not now design entering upon a discussion of the general principle of rotation in office, as it is called. We merely mean to say a word about the disgusting clamor kept up by such papers as the New York Herald, and other unprincipled affairs, who, after having done everything in their power to elevate Fremont, now have the unblushing effrontery to come forward with their precious advice to Mr. Buchanan.

The spirit of such presses—the animus of such advisers, is this—"We hated, maligned and vilified Frank Pierce, because he knew our meanness and treated us accordingly—because he despised an abolitionist and scorned a rascal—we insist that, to please us, there shall be a general turn out of every man put in office by the said Frank Pierce." We speak now of advisers like the New York Herald and such like. There may be others of a different sort, but those already referred to are the most clamorous and the most efficient in kicking up disturbance.

We believe in no perpetuities. No man is entitled to office in fee simple, or by virtue of an interminable lease. Circumstances—the good of the service, and the principle of giving a fair showing all round, must not be lost sight of, and we trust will not be, but the idea of making a clean sweep of all persons in office, because they were put in by General Pierce, would be monstrous and absurd—unworthy of Mr. Buchanan, and disrespectful to Mr. Buchanan's friends. The States that went in the first instance for Mr. Pierce in convention, were the very States from which Mr. Buchanan derived his strength at the polls, and Mr. Pierce to day is the idol of the Southern Democracy. Any unusual or unprecedented course towards Mr. Pierce's appointees, cannot but result in injury and disturbance, especially if it come in the shape of yielding to the clamor of those who hated Mr. Pierce, and opposed Mr. Buchanan.

The principle of rotation in office, is one thing. About that we have nothing at present to say. What we now notice to condemn, is this clamor for a "Clean Sweep" of Democrats by a Democratic administration at the instance of the worst enemies of the Democratic party.

CANNING EDITORS.—In glancing over our exchanges this morning, we noticed some three or four attempts to whip, maltreat, abuse, and quarrel generally with Editors "out West" that "great and growing" section of "our common country," where all sort of anonymous circumstances are supposed to occur, and why shouldn't things happen out there? If a man can't "spread himself" on a prairie, where in the world can he spread himself? He has got room enough, and Cooper says the thing is magnificent, but somewhat dangerous when afire, and there is no way of escape.

But all this is nothing to the fact that a cane—"gutta serena"—was discovered on our table yesterday evening, and our getting back from Commissioners' Hall, where the Deep River stockholders had been in session. We looked at the "weeping" suspiciously, to see if it was loaded—turned it over in its paper suit of clothes—assured ourselves that it wouldn't "go off," and then examined a label attached to its garment, which had Messrs. Giles & Hawes carved on it. It has a handsome ivory head, with a little fox in a recess—said fox has a very bad tail for his size, and is going it at full gallop, but evidently not making much headway. Such is the tragical episode of "ye gutta serena" stick, or switch.

We must come to the conclusion that some of our friends were seized with the desperate idea of putting this cane on to us. We take it like a martyr, and return our acknowledgments for the courtesy.

[Daily Journal, 13th inst.]

The last Fayetteville Observer says that the Hon. Warren Winslow is announced in the advertising columns of the Wilmington Journal, as a Candidate for Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one, and adds that "The Journal" does not even call attention to the fact. What's amiss?"

For the information of the Observer and others similarly exercised, we would simply reply that nothing's amiss. Mr. Winslow's notice was inserted in the Journal just before the paper went to press, and while the editor happened to be absent for a few minutes on business. The relations between the Journal and Mr. Winslow are precisely as they always have been—we have never dreamed of change or difference.

The devil got hold of five cents and bought "lasses candy with it.

In order to enjoy the "lasses candy, he proceeded to devour it leisurely in the quiet twilight at the editors table, editor being absent.

The "lasses candy is a nuisance and makes everything sticky, and we feel like giving the devil his due.

The devil, who is a good little devil, promises to do so no more, and we let him off with the understanding that if he likes "lasses candy about our part of the premises we liek him.

WINTER AGAIN.—On the 12th inst., the Hudson River was again frozen over tight. On the 11th, the thermometer at Poughkeepsie stood three degrees below zero.

Lieut. Maury, we understand, predicts the occurrence of some forty such winters. Most of us may as well abandon all hope of ever seeing another mild winter, unless it should turn out that the Lieut. is mistaken. The country is proud of Mr. Maury's scientific attainments, but would willingly find him wrong this time.

It would appear that the Senate of the United States has at length ratified the treaty with Great Britain looking to the settlement of central America affairs.

The treaty as ratified by the Senate is amended in many important particulars, and the probability is that these amendments will not be agreed to by the British Government, so that the action of the Senate may be equivalent to rejection.

General Felix Houston, of Texas, died at Washington, Miss., last week. He had been a Brigadier General in the Texas Army during the revolutionary struggle of that State. In recent times General Houston was connected with, and a leader in the order of the Lone Star, and similar organizations about in the valley of the Lower Mississippi. He must have been considerably over sixty.

The Republicans have been playing the mischief again in New Hampshire. At an election held there a few days since, they carried nearly everything. No use dwelling on particulars. The thing is so. We are sorry that it is so.

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ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.  
Removal Success of Walker—Capture of Ammunition and Provisions—The Revolution in Peru—The Panama Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived with dates from Havana to the 8th. There is nothing of interest from that city, which continues healthy.

By way of Havana we have papers from Aspinwall containing interesting accounts of Walker's movements and later news from New Granada.

According to the Aspinwall Courier of the 3d inst., it was reported that Gen. Walker's forces had forced their way up the San Juan river with only a slight loss. They succeeded in capturing considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and provisions, and took possession of the steamer J. W. Scott.

The revolutionary party in Peru has been successful. Hon. Mr. Morse, the American commissioner, has had a flattering personal reception at Bogota, but the Granadine government is not inclined to negotiate favorably in regard to his mission, as it alleges that the Americans were at fault at Panama when the disgraceful riot occurred there.

It is believed that no satisfaction can be obtained of the Granadine government unless forcible measures be resorted to. Commissioner Morse made a clear statement of the interview, which is forwarded to Washington.

It is believed that the revolutionists in Peru are in possession of Lima, and that Castillo's overthrow is certain. Trade at Valparaiso was dull.

Several foreign vessels of war were at Havana. Sugars steady. Exchange quiet at 54 on Philadelphia and New York.

The Black Warrior brings nothing later from California.

Reception of the Remains of Dr. Kane at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The remains of Dr. Kane arrived at the Baltimore depot this afternoon shortly after four o'clock, and were escorted by the First City Troop of Cavalry—the Washington Greys, acting as a guard of honor to Independence Hall, where the body remains until tomorrow. The interior of the hall and all the entrances have been draped in mourning, and the coffin has been tastefully decorated with carnations, the voluntary offering of Peter Mackenzie, Esq., the intimate friend of the deceased. The flags throughout the city are at half mast and draped with black. There were large crowds gathered at all the points on the route to view the escort and remains.

Honors to Dr. Kane's Remains.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—An immense procession escorted the remains of Dr. E. K. Kane to-day to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services were performed. The procession, composed of the civic societies and military, was most imposing. It was not possible to passing any given point. The streets were lined with people. All the bells of the city were tolled, flags of shipping were flying at half-mast, and the public buildings draped in crape.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Lord Napier arrived here this afternoon and took lodgings at Willard's Hotel. He was unattended, except by a page. General Scott paid his respects to the new Secretary of War to-day. It is understood he is about to remove his residence here.

Judge Black assumed the position of Attorney General to-day.

A slight fall of snow commenced this afternoon, but melted as it fell. The weather is quite mild.

There is no truth in the report that the Commissioner of Patents had resigned, and that the present indication it is most likely he will remain in office.

J. C. Dennis, of Illinois, has been appointed marshal of Kansas.

The Supreme Court and the Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, March 10.—The House to-day, an order was adopted instructing the committee on Federal Relations to consider the expediency of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, electing Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts by the people for a term of years. The House also appointed a committee to consider a report what measures should be taken in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Drad Scott case.

Visit of North Carolinians to Gen. Pierce.

The North Carolinians in Washington, some thirty in number, paid their respects to ex-President Pierce, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of Gov. Marcy. Gov. Reid, the senior senator from that State, introduced the company to General Pierce, after which, he addressed him substantially as follows:

Senator Reid's Address.

GEN. PIERCE: A portion of the citizens of North Carolina avail themselves of this occasion to testify their respect for you as a man, and their high appreciation of your eminent public services. Your efforts to preserve the integrity of the great principles of the constitution challenge the gratitude and the approval of the whole country. Our State partakes largely of this feeling.

At the commencement of your administration you bestowed the compliment upon North Carolina of selecting her distinguished son as a member of your cabinet; and, although deeply, deeply regretted, we say that he retired from the public service in feeble health and with a shattered constitution, yet it is a high consolation to know that he has left the great aim of the public service entrusted to his charge in an eminently healthy and prosperous condition.

In bidding you adieu, we express the fond hope that, in the retirement of private life, the remainder of your days may be as peaceful and happy as your public career has been brilliant and successful.

General Pierce replied that he felt deeply sensible of this mark of respect and kindness on the part of citizens of the State of North Carolina.

During his administration it had been his fortune to confer freely with members of the North Carolina delegation in Congress, and to lean much on them for counsel and support; that from none did he ever receive more patriotic advice or sincere counsel. Allusion had been made to James C. Dobbin, and he could sincerely say that if North Carolina felt kindly for him, that he was more than repaid in the talented and pure-hearted executive officer that she had given to the country.

He hoped that he had summoned him to the council board; throughout the whole administration he felt deeply the influence of his enlarged views and patriotic counsel. In the most varied discussions of the cabinet, amid the severest conflict of opinion, the clear head and pure heart of Mr. Dobbin, "like the sweet South," breathed the spirit of conciliation and concord, and he was cheered in his course by his matchless and winning influence. Of such a man any State might be well proud. His influence in the important branch of the public service over which he presided would be felt for years to come. The only painful reflection ever felt was that his health had been impaired by his application to his laborious duties. He hoped that his valuable life would be spared, and that long years of future service and honors awaited him.

General Pierce stated that he had ever cherished a profound respect for the State of North Carolina, and the deepest interest in her history. On a recent occasion, in an interview with a delegation from Tennessee, he could not refrain from remarking that the conservative qualities and true principles of government which marked the course of Tennessee were attributable to the fact that she was the offspring of "the good old North State."

To the State of North Carolina, to her citizens, and especially her senators present, he felt grateful for the support he had received for carrying out a deep sense of their kindness and generous confidence.

At the close of General Pierce's remarks Governor Marcy came into the room and was presented to the company. After a few minutes spent in general conversation, they all shook hands with General Pierce, bidding him a final adieu.—Wash. Union, 11th inst.

Distribution of Property at the North.

A writer in the last number of DeBow's Review says:—"In Philadelphia, there are not less than five and a half thousand inhabitants, and out of this number there are not more than fifty thousand against whom an execution, on civil suit, could take effect. These figures extended as they may be, without fear of exaggeration to the entire population of the non-slaveholding States, estimating that population at eighteen millions would give at least sixteen millions of citizens who own nothing, opposed to not more than two millions of property holders."

A CORREL GOVERNMENT.—The Chancellor of the British Exchequer has been authorized to carry out the government of the ensuing year, at £26,474,000, or £22,370,000.

Four Days Later from Europe.  
NEW YORK, March 12.—The screw steamship Kanaroor, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived this forenoon.

The Condor steamship Arab arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

There is again a prospect of an amicable settlement of the difficulty between England and Persia.

Disraeli's amendment to the budget proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been rejected in the House of Commons. The budget, as reported, is consequently virtually passed.

London Times contains a leader on the virtual rejection by the American Senate of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. The Times deprecates the renewal of negotiations on the Central American question.

The Madrid papers still discuss the outrages inflicted on Spanish citizens in Mexico, and it is announced that 8,000 troops will be sent immediately to Spain to replace those which are to be sent to Mexico, Cuba, to replace those which are to be sent to Mexico.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been found hidden in the city, and it is believed the democrats and progressists had conspired together against the government.

The Paris Pays states that the convention for the extradition of the fugitives from the Russian Empire is fastening a treaty in which Russia engages to defend Persia from invasion, and that at the commencement of the present difficulty with England, Persia claimed from Russia the benefit of that treaty, and Russia hastened to redeem her pledges by sending an army to Araxes.

It is said that the scheme of the Neapolitan government to transport political prisoners to the Argentine Republic has miscarried, the latter government refusing to receive any but free colonists, and the prisoners utterly refusing the proposed commutation.

A diplomatic circular from the Spanish minister at Paris explains the origin of the dispute with Mexico, and the intention of the Spanish government.

An imposing force is to be despatched to Mexico, and the only question which remains to be settled is whether the force is to be employed to obtain redress. Orders have been sent to the squadron lying at Mahon to proceed to Cadiz to join the expedition.

A line-of-battle ship and three war steamers are also despatched to the same destination.

PARIS, Tuesday.—A movement has taken place between England and Persia. The conditions were agreed upon on Friday.

It is rumored that Russian troops have disembarked at Balfrack, on the C. span sea, and that the Russians have forwarded munitions of war to Teheran.

LONDON, Tuesday evening.—The Earl of Derby has brought up in Parliament the resolution condemning the Chinese war, supposing it was a species, in which he maintained that the Chinese outrages, and infractions of the treaty, do not justify the hostile operations that have taken place.

The money market is firm; nothing has been done under 6 per cent. Large arrivals from Australia have influenced the market, and the drain upon the bank stopped.

Consols for account, 94.

MARINE DISASTER.

The ship Arthur, from Savannah, bound to Glasgow, was abandoned at sea, water-logged. Part of the crew had arrived at Cardiff; the remainder, numbering fourteen, took to the boats previously, and are supposed to have perished.

The Kangaroo's news went direct to New Orleans at a single writing over the National line.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The America at

PALFAX, March 12.—The Condor steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 28th ult., has arrived at this port, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Saturday morning.

The steamships Alps and City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

The most important feature of the news by this arrival is the decision of the late Lord Palmerston, reported that the five ports to which European ships are admitted have been placed under siege.

The America passed the Africa, for Liverpool, March 1, twenty miles west of Kinsale. March 3, saw a large ship burning. Nobody on board.

The arrangement of the Persian difficulty is progressing satisfactorily. The treaty is not yet signed, but the proposed convention specifies that England shall enjoy equal commercial privileges with the most favored nations, but Persia forbids the introduction of English consuls on the Caspian sea, inasmuch as her treaties with Russia forbid them.

The trade and navigation returns for January show a progressive increase.

Mr. Dallas attended the Queen's levee on the 26th. The parliamentary proceedings are interesting. The debate on Lord Derby's motion of censure of the Chinese war resulted in a division—for the motion, 110; against it, 146.

Mr. Cobden brought forward a motion of a similar nature in the Commons, viz: "That this house have heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese at Canton; and without expressing any opinion as to the extent the Chinese may have offended England, and the cause of complaint, this house considers that the papers laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures recently resorted to at Canton; and the select committee be appointed to inquire into our commercial relations with China."

The debate lasted two nights, and was further adjourned.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Layard, said he was authorized by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to say that there was no such treaty in existence between Russia and Persia as the treaty referred to by Mr. Layard, and that the negotiations at Paris on the Persian difficulty were not yet ended.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The Council of State has rejected the credit of five millions demanded by the War Department.

It is stated in the municipal organ that the number of vessels to be sent against Mexico, including transports for ten thousand men, is about thirty.

A Vienna letter says that the Ministerial Council are deliberating on the expediency of withdrawing the Austrian troops from the papal dominions.

Telegraphic dates from Hong Kong are to January 5th. Affairs in China were unchanged.

Private letters state that a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater parts of the suburbs of Canton.

The Chinese rebel fleet had formed a junction with the imperialist at Whampoa.

A Paris despatch says that letters from Mexico state that the Emperor had placed in a state of siege the five European ports of the empire.

All the Europeans on board the steamer Thistle have been massacred by the native passengers, and the steamer dismantled and abandoned.

The government at Hong Kong had increased the public force, and taken precautionary measures against incendiaries.

The total exports of tea to England were 41,000,000, against 50,000,000 last year.

Dates at Bombay were from Boshire to the 17th January.

The British remained unmolested. Reinforcements were being sent from Bombay.

The question of the Sound dues is finally settled. Denmark receives 45,000,000 thalers in forty payments, bearing interest.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, alluding to the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Drad Scott case, says:

"Words cannot adequately represent the debt of gratitude which both the departing and the incoming administrations feel toward the Supreme Court for their decision in the Missouri slave case. It supports the principle upon which the late administration acted, and the present one proposes, in the singular address, to act upon. Attorney General Cushing is particularly well pleased, because he had occasion to give a similar decision upon a case submitted to him by the President a year or two ago."

The New British Minister.  
Lord Napier, the new British Minister at Washington, arrived yesterday on the steamship Persia, accompanied by Lady Napier, his four children, governess and tutor, and attended by two men and two female servants. He is at present stopping at the Clarendon Hotel, where he will remain till his departure for Washington.

Lord Napier is now in his thirty-eighth year, and belongs to a noble Scotch family, tracing its lineal descent as far back as the fourteenth century to John de Napier, "who," as the records tell us, "held considerable estates in the county of Dunbarton, and was fined in three years rent of his estate by Edward III. in 1305." He is Baron of the Merchiston in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia; was born on the 15th of September, 1819, and was married in 1845.

In addition to his numerous minor appointments which he has filled under the British government, he has been Secretary of Legation at St. Peterburg, at Naples, and for the last two or three years under Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at the Embassy at Constantinople. At Naples he occupied the position of Charge d'Affaires during the events of 1848-9, in the absence of Sir William Temple, and his conduct on that occasion met with the warm approval of Lord Palmerston.

His promotion has taken place almost in regular course of seniority, as he and Mr. Henry George Howard, Secretary of Embassy at Paris, were the senior members of the diplomatic body without a mission. Lord Napier has gained considerable celebrity as a literary man by his "Sketches of Russia," "Notes on the New World," and various fugitive tracts and papers, and is regarded by those who know him personally as a gentleman of extensive acquirements, and refined and cultivated tastes. His friends predict for him a most successful mission to this country, and he certainly enters upon it at a most auspicious moment—at a time when the most friendly relations exist between the two countries.

The only question which remains to be settled is whether any diplomatic difference in the Central American affair, and that by proper management on both sides may be